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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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Volume 84

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# NETHERLANDS TOBACCO IMPORTS DOWN SLIGHTLY

The Netherlands gross imports of unmanufactured tobacco (direct imports plus withdrawals from bond) during 1961 totaled 95.6 million pounds--down 9 percent from the 1960 record high of 105 million but one-third greater than the 1955-59 annual average of 71.8 million.

Imports from the United States, at 26.2 million pounds, were 12.4 million below the 1960 level of 38.6 million. Takings from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, India, the Republic of South Africa, Greece, and Cuba were also smaller than for the previous year. The only countries showing significant gains over 1960 were West Germany (mainly reexports of Indonesian leaf), Brazil, Italy, the Dominican Republic, and the Philippines.

## TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Netherlands, gross imports, direct and from bonded warehouses, by country of origin, 1959-61

Country of origin	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States.....	22,200	38,625	26,219
Germany, West 1/.....	772	5,961	16,036
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	10,423	17,546	13,400
Brazil.....	8,523	8,071	11,572
Italy.....	3,516	3,472	3,997
Indonesia.....	10,611	6,859	3,655
India.....	4,575	4,960	3,428
South Africa, Republic of.....	1,224	3,792	3,417
Greece.....	911	1,687	1,016
Dominican Republic.....	437	582	904
Cuba.....	2,405	1,305	945
Turkey.....	1,076	672	849
Philippines.....	247	600	723
Other.....	7,823	10,900	9,422
Total.....	74,743	105,032	95,583

1/ Mainly reexports of Indonesian leaf.

Maandstatistiek van de in-, uit-en doorvoer goederensoort, December 1961.

## 1962 FLUE-CURED AUCTIONS BEGUN IN AUSTRALIA

Sales of the 1962 flue-cured crop in Australia started on February 27 at Mareeba in North Queensland. On the Mareeba market through March 16, sales totaled 3.6 million pounds, averaging the equivalent of about U.S. \$1.40 per pound. About 10 percent of the total offerings remained unsold.



# U.S. TOBACCO EXPORTS DOWN IN FEBRUARY

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in February 1962, at 23.7 million pounds were 3.9 percent below those in February 1961. The value of February 1962 exports was 2.2 percent below the value for February 1961.

Exports of all kinds of tobacco, except flue-cured, were smaller this year than in February a year ago. Flue-cured exports rose from 16.4 million pounds last year to 19 million in February 1962.

For the first 8 months of fiscal 1962, exports of tobacco totaled 392.6 million pounds-down 1.8 percent from the 399.6 million exported in the corresponding period of fiscal 1961. The value of fiscal 1962 exports, however, through February 1962, was 1 percent larger than for the similar period a year ago.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U.S. exports by type, February and January-February 1961 and 1962, with percentage change  
(Export weight)

Type	February		Percent change	January-February		Percent change
	1961	1962		1961	1962	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Flue-cured.....	16,394	19,045	+16.2	32,841	34,774	+5.9
Burley.....	3,037	2,426	-20.1	5,046	3,674	-27.2
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn.....	2,114	504	-76.2	3,713	1,529	-58.8
Va. fire-cured <u>1</u> /.....	1,112	447	-59.8	1,639	804	-50.9
Maryland.....	516	255	-50.6	1,232	840	-31.8
Green River.....	220	66	-70.0	230	213	-7.4
One Sucker.....	63	4	-93.7	68	20	-70.6
Black Fat, etc. ....	534	335	-37.3	946	550	-41.9
Cigar wrapper.....	310	207	-33.2	637	492	-22.8
Cigar binder.....	48	36	-25.0	87	69	-20.7
Cigar filler.....	10	---	---	10	---	---
Other.....	316	391	+23.7	648	507	-21.8
Total.....	24,674	23,716	-3.9	47,097	43,472	-7.7
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
Declared Value.....	18.1	17.7	-2.2	34.8	32.3	-7.2

1/ Includes sun-cured.

U.S. exports of tobacco products in February 1962 were valued at \$9.5 million-- a 25 percent increase from February 1961. Cigarette exports, at 1,982 million pieces, rose 23 percent and smoking tobacco in bulk was up 54 percent. The total value for the first 2 months of calendar 1962 was 18.5 percent above January-February 1961.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U.S. exports, February and January-February 1961 and 1962, with percentage change

Products and value	February		Percent change	January-February		Percent change
	1961	1962		1961	1962	
Cigars and cheroots (1,000 pieces).....	1,071	1,591	+48.6	2,318	2,778	+19.8
Cigarettes (Million pieces).....	1,611	1,982	+23.0	3,344	3,843	+14.9
Chewing and snuff (1,000 pounds).....	76	65	-14.5	157	106	-32.5
Smoking tobacco in pkgs. (1,000 pounds).....	67	52	-22.4	126	94	-25.4
Smoking tobacco in bulk (1,000 pounds).....	395	607	+53.7	752	1,316	+75.0
Total declared value (Million dollars).....	7.6	9.5	+25.0	15.7	18.6	+18.5
Bureau of the Census.						

SYRIA PRODUCING A  
FILTER CIGARETTE

The Syrian Tobacco Monopoly on February 28, 1962 announced the initial production of a filter cigarette. This new brand "al-Hamra," will retail at the equivalent of 27.4 U.S. cents per pack of 20, compared with an imported U.S. brand, at 39.5 cents. This filter cigarette, reportedly, contains some U.S. flue-cured blended with domestic tobaccos.

FRENCH USINGS OF LEAF  
TOBACCO NEAR RECORD

Usings of unmanufactured tobacco by the French Tobacco Monopoly during 1961 totaled 166.8 million pounds, exceeded only by the 1958 high of 167.2 million. Usings during 1961 were 3.5 percent greater than the 1960 level of 161.2 million pounds.

Usings of U.S. leaf, at 7.8 million pounds, were the largest since 1955. Use of U.S. flue-cured was at a record high while Kentucky-Tennessee dark fire-cured was the largest since 1952. Use of U.S. burley and Maryland were also slightly higher than in 1960 while other types of U.S. tobaccos, mainly cigar leaf, were smaller than for the previous year.

## CANADIAN TOBACCO CONSUMPTION CONTINUES TO RISE

Consumption of tobacco products, as indicated by tax-paid withdrawals, in Canada, continued its upward trend during 1961.

Cigarette sales, at 36.7 billion pieces, were 7 percent greater than the 34.3 billion sold in 1960. Sales of cigars totaled 337 million pieces, compared with 332 million in 1960. Sales of cut tobacco (smoking and chewing) also were somewhat larger than in 1960, while sales of plug tobacco and snuff were a little smaller.

## KENYA'S CIGARETTE OUTPUT DOWN

Cigarette output in Kenya during January-September 1961 turned downward after showing a steady upward trend since the mid-1950's. Production totaled 3.9 million pounds and was 7.3 percent below the January-September 1960 level of 4.2 million.

## ONTARIO'S FLUE-CURED SALES ABOUT THREE-FOURTHS COMPLETED

Auction sales of the 1961 crop flue-cured tobacco in Ontario, Canada totaled 141.9 million pounds through March 23, at an average price of 53.4 Canadian cents. Sales through March 23 were about three-fourths completed. Sales of the 1960 crop through March 24, 1961 totaled 185.2 million pounds and averaged 54.9 Canadian cents per pound.

## RHODESIA-NYASALAND AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS UP; IMPORTS DOWN

Principal 1961 agricultural exports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland showed a considerable increase over 1960 while imports were down.

Agricultural exports were valued at about \$163.4 million compared with \$133.4 million in 1960, and accounted for about 27.4 percent of the value of 1961 exports. Imports were valued at 6.7 percent of total imports and were \$29 million compared with \$32.4 million in 1960.

Unmanufactured tobacco exports (\$117.6 million), made up 72 percent of the total agricultural trade corn and cornmeal for about 8 percent (\$13 million), and tea, 7.6 percent (\$12.4 million.) Shelled peanuts supplied \$4.2 million worth of exports (mainly confectionery grade), from a record commercial crop. Southern Rhodesia purchased increased quantities of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia's peanuts for its oil mills. Cotton lint and linters exports decreased largely because of increased purchases of Nyasaland cotton by Southern Rhodesian mills. Exports of meat (largely frozen) increased to \$4.2 million, mainly to the United Kingdom, and canned meats increased to \$3.7 million. Tung oil exports from Nyasaland increased to \$624,000 because of higher world prices in 1961.



Wheat and wheat flour were the most valuable agricultural imports, valued at \$7.5 million. The United States supplied about \$1.3 million worth of wheat imports. Sugar, formerly the most valuable agricultural import, was valued at \$5.1 million, and is expected to largely disappear as an import by 1963 because of increased domestic production. Tallow imports valued at \$1.5 million, established a new record volume of 23.8 million pounds, largely from Australia and New Zealand, but with about 3 million pounds from the United States. Both shelled peanuts and animal feedstuffs decreased because of increased domestic commercial production. Dried whole milk decreased also because of increased domestic production. Cotton imports decreased.

#### ARGENTINE PAMPAS HAS ANOTHER DROUGHT

Drought in western Buenos Aires Province and eastern La Pampa continues to cause serious production and marketing problems.

Earlier reports were optimistic because of heavy rains in mid-October which almost alleviated planting, crop, and livestock problems caused by last year's drought. However, a recent report indicates that forecasts of the current corn crop may be reduced and that there are now heavy sales of cattle not properly finished. Also, feed reserves (hay or silage) have been depleted because of the recurrence of the drought in the same area.

#### VENEZUELA TO IMPORT CATTLE AND OTHER BREEDING STOCK

The Agricultural Bank (Banco Agricola y Pecuario) of Venezuela has assurance that it will be able to borrow \$10 million from the Inter-American Development Bank for the importation of cattle and other livestock from the United States.

Importations will probably be made by associations and individuals under financial arrangements with the Agricultural Bank and IDB. It is anticipated that 10,000 purebred bulls mostly Brahmans and Santa Gertrudis, will be shipped over a period of several years. Some cows will probably be imported but these may not all be purebreds. Imports of fairly large numbers of dairy cattle, mostly Brown Swiss and some other livestock, particularly hogs, are contemplated. In former years there were large importations of improved breeding cattle.

Beef production in Venezuela has been increasing rapidly as a result of a rapid rise in the urban population and increased purchasing power. Highways and other transportation facilities have been improved so that cattle and beef can move more easily from producing to consuming areas.

Government policies continue to encourage hog production. Imports of pork and lard are limited. The government recently permitted large imports of corn which may establish a new base for hog production.

## CANADA EXPECTS DROP IN HOG SLAUGHTER

A sharp drop in Canadian hog slaughter beginning this fall is forecast by the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Dominion hog slaughter at inspected and approved plants during October 1962-March 1963 is expected to total 3,140,000 head, down 14 percent from a year earlier. The reduction reflects reduced farrowings expected in late spring and summer and delayed marketings of hogs which will be fattened from the 1962 grain crop. Also, because of the smaller feed supplies, marketings in October 1961-March 1962 were larger than usual in relation to the size of the pig crops.

The number of sows farrowing and expected to farrow during the period December 1961-May 1962 is estimated to be 1 percent larger than a year earlier. Sizeable reductions in spring farrowings are in prospect in Manitoba and Saskatchewan which were hard hit by last summer's drought.

Marketing during April-June 1962 are forecast at 1,700,000 head or 8 percent more than a year earlier. In July-September, marketings are expected to total 1,500,000 head compared with 1,510,000 during the same quarter of 1961.

## U.S. EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS LOWER IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY

U.S. exports of inedible tallow, lamb and mutton, canned baby food, and hog casings were higher in January-February 1962 than during the same months of 1961; other livestock product exports declined.

Exports of lard in the first 2 months of 1962 were 3 percent below those of January-February 1961 reflecting the loss in shipments to Cuba. Shipments to the United Kingdom, our major market, were considerably larger than in the first 2 months of 1961.

Shipments of inedible tallow and greases were 11 percent higher in the first 2 months of 1962 than during the same period of the previous year. Shipments to Japan were smaller than in January-February 1961, but increased exports to European countries, Pakistan, and Iran accounted for the increase. Exports of edible tallow and greases were down 34 percent.

Red meat exports fell 35 percent in January-February compared with the same period of 1961. Shipments of beef and pork were down 26 and 40 percent, respectively. Lamb and mutton exports rose 134 percent as relatively low U.S. prices made U.S. lamb more attractive in Canada. Shipments of canned baby food increased 2 percent, but other canned or preserved meats were considerably lower.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. exports of selected items, February 1961 and 1962  
with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	February			January-February		
	1961	1962	Percent	1961	1962	Percent
	: pounds	: pounds	: change	: pounds	: pounds	: change
Lard.....	39,997	37,979	-6	80,458	78,355	-3
Inedible tallow and greases 1/.....	119,475	158,174	+13	256,085	280,306	+11
Edible tallow and greases 2/.....	816	754	-8	2,082	1,383	-34
Meat:						
Beef and veal.....	2,786	1,875	-33	5,759	4,290	-26
Pork.....	6,682	3,821	-43	13,986	8,354	-40
Lamb and mutton.....	39	194	+397	121	280	+131
Sausage:						
Except canned.....	117	68	-42	404	136	-66
Canned.....	213	57	-73	293	128	-56
Baby food, canned.....	59	79	+33	134	137	+2
Other canned meats.....	121	102	-16	219	197	-10
Total red meat.....	10,017	6,196	-39	20,916	13,522	-35
Variety meat.....	9,898	8,854	-11	19,757	17,362	-12
Sausage casings:						
Hog.....	741	1,113	+50	1,466	2,044	+39
Other natural.....	409	245	-40	840	515	-39
Mohair.....	862	1,370	+59	3,402	2,088	-39
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	: pieces	: pieces		: pieces	: pieces	
Hides and skins:						
Cattle.....	605	442	-27	1,346	1,146	-15
Calf.....	230	153	-33	411	228	-44
Kip.....	49	26	-47	101	67	-34
Sheep and lamb.....	184	146	-21	298	270	-9

1/ Includes inedible tallow, oleic acid or red oil, stearic acid, and other inedible animal greases, fats, and oils. 2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo oil and stearin, oleo stock and shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard.



Exports of variety meats declined 12 percent in January-February when compared to the same months of 1961. Shipments of hog casings were 39 percent larger, but other natural casings (mostly beef) dropped 39 percent.

Mohair shipments were 39 percent smaller in the first 2 months of 1962 than in the same period of the previous year. Demand for mohair in clothing has decreased and export prospects are somewhat poorer than in 1961.

Exports of hides and skins in January-February were lower for all classes than during the first 2 months of 1961. Cattle hides were 15 percent lower; calf skins 44 percent; kip skins 34 percent; and sheep and lamb skins 9 percent.

#### OUTLOOK GOOD FOR U.S. MEAT PRODUCT SALES TO COMMON MARKET

Prospects appear favorable for continued large shipments to the Common Market area of most meat byproducts exported from the United States, such as hides and skins, tallow and other inedible animal greases and oils, some types of variety meats, sausage casings, and mohair. Prospects are less favorable for lard and fatback.

In 1961 exports of these products to the European Economic Community totaled \$89.5 million or about one-fourth of total U.S. exports of livestock and meat products. The EEC provided a market for almost one-third of U.S. exports of tallow and greases; about one-fourth of the hides and skins, mohair, natural sausage casings, and variety meats; and 6.6 percent of the lard.

General economic conditions inside the EEC are expected to improve in the years ahead. Industrial activity and consumer incomes may rise so much that demand for meat and packinghouse products may expand considerably. The area as a whole is characterized by relatively high meat prices, and imports of carcass and variety meats have been controlled by various import restrictions.

All factors, however, are not favorable. Most EEC countries have begun the gradual adjustment toward common tariffs by raising import duties on variety meats, tallow, hog grease, lard, and fatback imported from the United States and other areas outside the EEC. They also have lowered duties on imports from countries within the Customs Union. Except for variety meats, lard, and fatback, duties were not increased significantly for items making up the bulk of the U.S. exports to the Common Market. Mohair, sausage casings, hides, and skins continue to enter the EEC free of duty.

Production of livestock products in the Common Market is likely to increase materially if current average livestock prices are maintained. The increased production will tend to reduce overall import requirements.

U.S. meat products now entering the EEC countries are subject to a wide range of inspection regulations. These inspection and sanitary controls are to be unified for all six countries in the EEC. It is hoped that the new regulations will be based on reasonable standards designed to fully protect the EEC consumer and at the same time will not unduly restrict trade. (This is a summary of a Foreign Agriculture Circular FLM 6-62, Prospects for Meat Product Exports to the European Common Market, now being printed.)

#### COLOMBIA ADOPTS NEW COFFEE PRICE SCHEDULE

On April 5, 1962, the Coffee Federation (Federacion Nacional de Cafeteros) adopted a new price schedule for Colombian coffee. These prices become effective on April 6.

The new schedule provides that the price for Federation-type coffee in internal markets will be 465 pesos per carga of 125 kilograms (19 U.S. cents per lb.). The previous price had been 500 pesos (20.5 cents). The announced purpose of the change was to discourage over-production in order to conform to the objectives of the international coffee pacts, while making Colombian coffee more competitive in the New York and European markets. In addition, the Bank of the Republic announced that the reintegration value is reduced from \$66.50 per bag of 70 kilograms (154 lbs.) to \$61.00 for excelso grade.

The general view of Colombian coffee interests is that the new measures will tend to (a) fortify the demand for Colombian coffee in the United States, (b) alleviate the price squeeze which has seriously affected the private coffee exporters, (c) reduce the pressure on the dollar market in Colombia, and (d) reduce purchases by the Federation.

#### COFFEE PRODUCTION CREDITS RESTRICTED BY GUATEMALA

A recent executive order in Guatemala withdrew official encouragement and financial support for the expansion of areas planted to varieties of coffee the quality of which is not competitive in the world market. The order also suspended the issuance of credits by the national banking system for this purpose, and, instead, favored granting such credits for substitute crops.

#### NETHERLANDS IMPORTS MORE COFFEE

Coffee imports into the Netherlands rose about 24 percent in 1961 compared to 1960. The increase is primarily due to stockpiling, and especially to the fact that conditions in Angola led the trade to carry a substantial stock of that coffee.

(Continued)



According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, imports for consumption in 1961 totaled 68,797 metric tons and exports were 2,139 metric tons. Net imports of green coffee for consumption, therefore, amounted to 66,658 metric tons. The above figures do not include transit shipments, which amounted to 86,844 metric tons in 1960. Transit trade was slightly higher in 1961.

#### SWITZERLAND'S EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS UP; IMPORTS DOWN

Switzerland's exports of cheese in 1961 totaled 71 million pounds, an increase of 5 million pounds over 1960. Principal markets included Italy 26 million pounds; the United States 12 million pounds; France 11 million pounds; West Germany 8 million pounds; Belgium-Luxembourg 6 million pounds.

Canned milk shipments rose from 9 million pounds in 1960 to 12 million pounds in 1961. Of this quantity, 5 million pounds went to the Republic of the Philippines, 3 million pounds to Thailand and 1 million pounds each to Singapore and Indonesia.

Exports of dried milk at 11 million pounds were down 4 percent from the earlier year. More than half of 1961 sales were made to France, the balance mostly to Thailand, Iran, Venezuela, Indonesia, and Algeria.

Imports of cheese increased 18 percent to 17 million pounds, about half of which was supplied by Italy. Other sources were France, Denmark, and Finland.

Canned milk imports, up 16 percent to 15 million pounds, came almost entirely from the Netherlands.

Imports of dried milk rose from 5 million pounds to 7 million pounds. France, Austria, Sweden and Canada were the principal suppliers.

During 1961, Switzerland imported 13 million pounds of butter, compared with 774,000 pounds in 1960. Of 1961 imports, Denmark shipped 6 million pounds, Austria and Sweden, 2 million pounds each; France and the Netherlands, 1 million pounds each.

#### AUSTRIA SEEKS NONFAT DRY MILK

A firm in Austria is interested in purchasing 20,000 metric tons (44 million pounds) of low grade roller process nonfat dry milk for use in animal feed. If the price is acceptable, the firm is willing to negotiate a 5-year contract for 20,000 tons each year. The first delivery is for the 6 months beginning July 1, 1962.

Interested U.S. firms should submit bids and terms directly to:  
The Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Vienna, Austria.

SHIPMENT OF  
WINTER VEGETABLES

The following winter vegetables from various Caribbean and Central American countries entered the United States through Florida ports during the 5-week period ending March 31, 1962.

Country	Cucumbers	Eggplant	Okra
	<u>-1,000 pounds-</u>		
Bahamas.....	8,504	---	---
Guatemala.....	175	---	117
Haiti .....	2,140	324	---
Honduras.....	---	15	---
Martinique.....	---	---	4
Total.....	10,819	339	121

GERMANY PERMITS IMPORTS OF CANNED  
TANGERINES MIXED WITH PEACHES

The West German Government published a global import tender for a limited amount of tangerines mixed with peaches in retail size containers. Application deadline for licenses is June 29, 1962. Deadline for customs clearance is June 30, 1962.

Import possibilities for this mixture were requested by Japan.

FROZEN STRAWBERRIES  
ARRIVE FROM MEXICO

A preliminary report on frozen strawberry imports from Mexico for the week ending April 14 shows 2.3 million pounds to the United States and .1 million pounds to Canada.

PAKISTAN EXPECTS  
GOOD GRAIN POSITION

Final estimates of Pakistan's Fall 1961 grain production (corn, sorghum, and millet) are 11 to 21 percent above 1960.

Prospects for the wheat and barley harvest in April-May 1962 are also good, with acreage of both crops up 10 percent. Wheat outturn may surpass the record 1959 crop of 3,967,000 metric tons.

(Continued)

Rice production during the 1961-62 crop year was up 2.4 percent. For the first time since 1955, it is expected that East Pakistan will not receive any rice shipments from West Pakistan. In recent years, these shipments have averaged 200,000 tons per year.

Acreage not sown because of insufficient rain, or not harvested because of insufficient canal-water supplies is sometimes 10 percent of the total planted area. However, during the past 12 months, availability and timeliness of water supplies apparently were good and much of this acreage was planted and was, or will be harvested.

#### SPAIN BUYS SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF U.S. WHEAT

U.S. exports of wheat and flour to Spain in the period July 1961 through March 1962 have totaled 16.1 million bushels. There were 15,736,000 bushels of wheat and 348,000 bushels as wheat flour, for relief. This total compares with exports of 15.7 million bushels in the same period a year earlier.

Spain has recently purchased 6.6 million bushels of U.S. wheat for April-May delivery. Exports to Spain from the U.S. in 1960-61 were 31.4 million bushels which, with exports from other sources, totaled 35.4 million bushels.

#### INDONESIA EXPORTS MORE COPRA; LESS PALM OIL AND KERNELS IN DECEMBER

Indonesia's registered exports of copra increased sharply in December 1961, following a 4-month period of steady decline. December shipments totaled 42,503 long tons, the largest monthly export figure of the past two years, as compared with only 13,072 in November. This brought the total of copra exports during 1961 to 232,099 tons, 42 percent more than the 163,805 tons exported in 1960.

The December copra shipments, by destination and quantity, were as follows: United States 15,899 tons, Singapore 7,713 tons, China 6,113, Sweden 5,000 tons, Penang 4,528, West Germany 3,000 tons, and Japan 250 tons.

Registered palm oil exports declined in December to 8,716 short tons from 19,757 tons exported in November. Indonesia's total exports of palm oil during 1961 were up over one-fourth from 1960, however. Exports during 1961 totaled 151,741 tons as compared to 119,747 in 1960.

Exports of palm kernels were lower in December and were also down slightly for the entire year 1961. Indonesia shipped 3,026 short tons in December as opposed to 4,428 in November. A total export of 36,003 tons was registered during 1961 whereas 36,929 tons were shipped in 1960.

SWITZERLAND IMPORTS  
MORE RICE

Rice imports into Switzerland in 1961 increased 15 percent and were the largest since 1956.

Of the 29,158 metric tons imported, 24,561 were "semi-milled," and the remainder was milled rice. Eighty-two percent of the imports were from Italy. These were nearly all of semi-milled rice.

The second largest quantity came from the United States. Rice imports from that source, though comparatively small, have increased in the last 3 years. The imports in 1961 were 3,478 tons, compared with 2,842 in 1960, and the average of 2,333 in the 5 years ended 1955.

RICE: Swiss imports by **country** of origin,  
annual 1956-61

Country of origin	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Hungary .....	0	1,097	1,952	115	213	0
Italy:						
Semi-milled ...	19,140	13,213	17,259	17,402	19,346	22,635
Milled .....	8,528	3,479	3,295	1,647	1,190	1,263
Total .....	27,668	16,692	20,554	19,049	20,536	23,898
Netherlands .....	1,021	907	436	341	597	756
Thailand:						
Semi-milled ...	49	100	0	0	0	148
Milled .....	443	280	159	161	246	304
Total .....	492	380	159	161	246	452
United States:						
Semi-milled ...	758	120	1/	323	1,090	1,777
Milled .....	1,242	1,989	1,495	1,471	1,752	1,701
Total .....	2,000	2,109	1,495	1,794	2,842	3,478
Other Countries	1,390	921	428	814	897	574
Total all rice:						
Semi-milled ...	20,226	14,803	19,339	18,553	20,848	24,561
Milled .....	12,345	7,303	5,685	3,721	4,483	4,597
Total .....	32,571	22,106	25,024	22,274	25,331	29,158

1/ Less than 0.5 ton.



CEYLON'S EXPORTS OF DESICCATED  
COCONUT LOWER IN 1961

Ceylon's exports of desiccated coconut, totaling 37,430 short tons in the first 3 quarters of 1961, were 17 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1960.

The decrease was largely in exports to Western European countries, although Ceylon's exports to Eastern Europe and Oceania also were considerably less in 1961.

DESICCATED COCONUT: Ceylon, exports by country of destination,  
annual 1960 and January-September 1960-61

Country of destination	January-September:			Country of destination	January-September		
	1960 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/		1960 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons		Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:				Africa:			
Canada.....	3,542	2,356	2,303	Egypt.....	322	317	562
Cuba.....	8	8	---	Kenya.....	45	34	35
United States.....	95	29	163	Morocco.....	214	109	20
Other.....	80	72	31	Mozambique.....	86	61	53
Total.....	3,725	2,465	2,497	Sudan.....	14	13	19
				South Africa,			
South America:				Republic of....	1,453	998	930
Argentina.....	379	284	380	Other.....	34	30	20
Chile.....	140	97	119	Total.....	2,168	1,562	1,639
Peru.....	172	141	63				
Uruguay.....	95	53	102	Asia:			
Total.....	786	575	664	Aden.....	68	39	23
				Burma.....	55	43	142
Western Europe:				Cyprus.....	25	19	3
Austria.....	11	1	6	Hong Kong.....	434	280	245
Belgium.....	1,344	751	815	India.....	9	8	7
Denmark.....	1,786	1,310	704	Iraq.....	218	48	140
Finland.....	72	53	25	Israel.....	68	13	96
France.....	606	412	639	Japan.....	36	21	36
Germany, West.....	10,340	7,780	7,253	Jordan.....	85	37	30
Greece.....	124	67	168	Lebanon.....	122	54	83
Ireland.....	393	306	383	Pakistan.....	396	209	167
Italy.....	1,262	977	834	Saudi Arabia....	57	40	47
Malta.....	44	23	14	Syria.....	324	156	52
Netherlands.....	3,913	2,629	1,973	Other.....	91	75	74
Norway.....	643	459	241	Total.....	1,988	1,042	1,145
Portugal.....	415	317	227				
Sweden.....	1,634	1,099	756	Oceania:			
Switzerland.....	37	26	27	Australia.....	4,688	4,057	3,107
United Kingdom.....	21,653	16,337	13,445	New Zealand.....	1,354	872	735
Other.....	16	16	7	Total.....	6,042	4,929	3,842
Total.....	44,293	32,563	27,517				
				Grand total:	61,532	44,900	37,430
Eastern Europe:							
Czechoslovakia.....	220	220	---				
Germany, East.....	2,145	1,430	---				
Hungary.....	118	67	---				
Yugoslavia.....	47	47	126				
Total.....	2,530	1,764	126				

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.



CEYLON'S EXPORTS OF COPRA AND COCONUT  
OIL UP SHARPLY IN 1961

Ceylon's copra and coconut oil exports during January-September 1961 were nearly double the quantities shipped in the first 9 months of 1960.

Copra exports went entirely to Asia, totaling 42,298 long tons. Over half of Ceylon's total copra exports went to India, with the second largest quantity going to Mainland China. Ceylon exported no copra or coconut oil to China in 1960.

Coconut oil exports totaled 66,529 tons, up from 38,416 tons in January-September 1960. Europe was again the principal area of destination. Shipments to Canada and China showed the greatest increase from 1960.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Ceylon, exports by country of destination,  
annual 1960 and January-September 1960 and 1961

Continent and country of destination	Copra			Coconut Oil		
	January-September			January-September		
	1960 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/	1960 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America:						
Canada.....	---	---	---	10,568	5,591	18,436
United States.....	---	---	---	1,096	1,096	---
Other.....	---	---	---	60	30	528
Total.....	---	---	---	11,724	6,717	18,964
South America,.....	---	---	---	1,120	838	1,451
Europe:						
France.....	---	---	---	704	232	973
Germany, West.....	---	---	---	40	30	461
Italy.....	---	---	---	16,143	11,206	8,260
Netherlands.....	---	---	---	5,700	3,794	3,895
Poland.....	---	---	---	---	---	2,637
Switzerland.....	---	---	---	75	75	100
United Kingdom.....	---	---	---	2,141	1,606	6,634
U.S.S.R.....	---	---	---	2,250	2,250	---
Other.....	2/ 50	2/ 50	---	50	---	560
Total.....	50	50	---	27,103	19,193	23,520
Africa:						
Egypt.....	---	---	---	50	50	---
Morocco.....	---	---	---	678	678	1,005
Republic of South Africa...	---	---	---	148	122	103
Other.....	---	---	---	73	58	85
Total.....	---	---	---	949	908	1,193
Asia:						
Burma.....	864	623	4,590	2,538	1,986	3,507
China, Mainland.....	---	---	10,100	---	---	8,272
India.....	26,548	21,611	25,287	41	41	---
Iran.....	81	71	10	3,216	2,065	719
Iraq.....	180	101	79	95	---	56
Pakistan.....	1,374	761	2,227	8,168	6,273	8,562
Syria.....	---	---	---	35	35	---
Other.....	35	24	5	288	227	165
Total.....	29,082	23,191	42,298	14,381	10,627	21,281
Oceania.....	---	---	---	237	133	120
Grand total.....	29,132	23,241	42,298	55,514	38,416	66,529

1/ Preliminary. 2/ All to Spain.  
Compiled from official sources.

THE PHILIPPINES EXPORT MORE  
DESICCATED COCONUT IN MARCH

Registered exports of desiccated coconut from the Philippines increased to 3,941 short tons in March. In February, 3,199 tons were exported and in January exports were 2,949 tons. Over three-fourths of the March exported tonnage went to the United States.

The March exports, which were a third higher than exports in March of 1961, brought the total for the first quarter of 1962 to 10,089 tons. This was nearly a third more than exports in the first quarter of 1961.

DESICCATED COCONUT: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination, calendar years 1960-61, March 1961 and 1962 and January-March 1961-62

Country of destination	March		January-March		January-December	
	1961 1/	1962 1/	1961 1/	1962 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/
Short tons						
North America:						
United States 2/.....	2,736	3,234	7,193	8,572	56,610	58,815
Atlantic Coast.....	(1,972)	(2,175)	(5,272)	(6,264)	(44,115)	(44,701)
Pacific Coast.....	(463)	(831)	(1,261)	(1,661)	(9,569)	(9,758)
Canada.....	39	51	82	155	577	523
Total.....	2,775	3,285	7,275	8,727	57,187	59,338
South America:						
Venezuela.....	10	20	15	20	5	30
Unspecified.....	---	---	---	---	5	---
Total.....	10	20	15	20	10	30
Europe:						
Belgium.....	---	---	5	---	43	17
Denmark.....	12	5	12	31	68	67
France.....	---	---	5	---	15	18
Germany, West.....	---	---	127	184	1,878	1,452
Ireland.....	---	5	20	5	10	65
Italy.....	---	---	---	---	180	---
Netherlands.....	---	15	---	30	284	172
Norway.....	3	15	3	34	20	23
Spain.....	---	---	55	---	131	358
Sweden.....	---	---	23	23	22	72
United Kingdom.....	23	62	23	145	77	264
Unspecified.....	---	---	---	3/ 25	1,010	---
Total.....	38	102	273	477	3,738	2,508
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of.....	7	6	30	43	56	87
Asia:						
Hong Kong.....	---	25	---	104	---	64
Japan.....	---	---	3	---	3	9
Total.....	---	25	3	104	3	73
Oceania:						
Australia.....	68	427	156	617	573	967
New Zealand.....	---	76	---	101	---	98
Total.....	68	503	156	718	573	1,065
Grand total.....	2,898	3,941	7,752	10,089	61,567	63,101

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes Gulf Coast, Great Lake ports, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

3/ United Kingdom/Germany optional discharge.

Philippine Trade Sources.

PERUVIAN CONSUMPTION OF  
FATS AND OILS GROWS

Consumption of edible fats and oils in Peru may reach 77,170 metric tons in 1962, up 5 percent from 1961. This would indicate an annual per capita consumption of 6.4 kilograms or 14.1 pounds.

For the current year, Peru's total supply of edible fats and oils is forecast at about 83,000 tons, about the same as for 1961. With an expected total disappearance of 77,200 tons, total ending stocks are expected to decline by about 40 percent from the level of 1961 ending stocks.

EDIBLE FATS AND OILS: Peru, supply and distribution,  
calendar years 1960-1962

	1960 <u>1</u> /	1961 <u>2</u> /	1962 <u>3</u> /
	-Metric tons-		
Supply:			
Stocks January 1.....	6,060	3,546	9,955
Production			
Cotton seed oil.....	31,591	32,000	32,000
Lard.....	4,500	6,000	10,000
Butter.....	2,516	2,540	2,550
Fish oil.....	3,000	3,300	3,500
Imports			
Vegetable origin.....	4,576	12,608	15,000
Animal origin.....	21,300	23,485	10,000
Total supply.....	73,543	83,479	83,005
Distribution:			
Exports.....	4	27	30
Apparent consumption.....	69,993	73,497	77,172
Stocks December 31.....	3,546	9,955	5,803
Total distribution.....	73,543	83,479	83,005

1/ Revised.    2/ Preliminary.    3/ Forecast.

Peru's total production of edible fats and oils during the current year is forecast at 48,050 tons, nearly 10 percent above the level of 1961.

This expected rise in production is attributable to increased domestic production of "Dutch type lard." In October 1961, three factories with a reported capacity of 600 tons per month began producing "Dutch type lard" from imported U.S. white hog grease. Production for 1961 and 1962 was estimated at 1,500 and 5,000 tons, respectively.

(Continued)



Total imports of edible fats and oils in 1962 are expected to be about 25 percent below the level imported in 1961. It is anticipated that imports of animal fats, particularly refined lard, will show a sharp decline while imports of vegetable oils will be up slightly. Peru is scheduled to purchase 6,250 tons of soybean oil in 1962 under Title IV of Public Law 480. Of the 36,093 tons imported during 1961, refined lard mainly from the Netherlands accounted for 43 percent, soybean oil from the U.S. 22 percent, sunflower oil from Argentina 9 percent, and butter mainly from New Zealand and Argentina 9 percent.

According to the Callao Customhouse about 27 tons of edible fats, mostly margarine, were exported to Brazil. During the next few years exports of domestic margarine are expected to increase sharply. Peru does not export edible oils as such, but a large quantity of fish oil requiring further processing for edible uses is exported annually (Foreign Crops and Markets, April 16, 1962).

#### AUSTRALIA IMPORTS AND USES LESS COTTON

Because of less favorable economic conditions and increased competition from imported textiles, Australian cotton consumption and exports during the early months of the 1961-62 season were down substantially from a year earlier. During the August-December period imports of 23,000 bales were about one-third smaller than in 1960, while August-November consumption of 30,000 bales was down 17 percent.

The U.S. share of the Australian import market declined to 15,000 bales or 65 percent of total imports in August-December 1961-62, compared with 26,000 bales or 72 percent of the total in the same period a year earlier. Imports from Mexico, the other major supplier of cotton to Australia, fell to 6,000 bales in the period under review, one-third less than the 9,000 bales of a year earlier.

The decline in Australian cotton consumption this season is resulting from reduced retail sales brought about by a lower level of economic activity, and stiffer competition from imported textiles. Reportedly, considerable stocks of cotton goods were accumulated before output was curtailed. It is believed that mill activity is likely to remain at a reduced rate for several months, and consumption for the full season probably will fall below the 90,000 bales used in 1960-61. Imports in the current season may not equal consumption, resulting in some decline in stocks from the 24,000 bales on hand August 1, 1961.

The current cotton crop in Australia is presently estimated at 10,000 bales, compared with 8,000 last season. Interest continues strong for expanding domestic production, and trial plantings were made in several areas. Irrigated fields produced a good turnout this season, while yields in most non-irrigated areas were severely reduced because of inadequate moisture.

EGYPT'S COTTON  
CROP LOWER

Egypt's 1961-62 cotton crop, according to the fourth and final government estimate, totaled 1,542,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This figure is 30 percent below the 1960-61 crop of 2,196,000 bales, and shows little change from the third official estimate of 1,535,000 bales released in mid-February. This season's output is 20 percent below annual average production of 1,939,000 bales in the past 5 seasons.

Acreage devoted to cotton this season rose 6 percent to 2,060,000 acres, from 1,944,000 in the previous season. However, untimely flooding in some areas and severe insect damage reduced yields sharply.

COTTON: Egypt, production by staple length and variety,  
final estimate 1960-61 and 1961-62

Staple length and principal varieties	1960-61	1961-62	Percentage change
	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	Percent
Extra long staple, over 1-3/8": Karnak, Menoufi, and Gize 45...	1,041	636	-39
Medium long staple, over 1-1/4": Giza 30, 31, and 47.....	487	381	-22
Long staple, over 1-1/8": Ashmouni.....	627	488	-22
Subtotal.....	2,155	1,505	-30
Scarto (unclassified cotton)....	41	37	-10
Total.....	2,196	1,542	-30

1/ Bales of 500 pounds gross.  
Government of Egypt.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS LAG  
BEHIND LAST SEASON

U.S. exports of cotton (all types) reached 2,985,000 running bales during the first 7 months (August-February) of the current season. This compares with 4,268,000 bales shipped in the comparable 1960-61 period, and an annual average of 3,572,000 in the first 7 months of the past 5 seasons.

(Continued)



COTTON: U.S. exports by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1958-60, August-February 1960-61 and 1961-62

(Running bales)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1958	1959	1960	August-February 1960-61	1961-62
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	37:	15:	29:	35:	20:	22
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	117:	48:	224:	179:	141:	64
Denmark.....	27:	8:	23:	23:	14:	7
Finland.....	12:	12:	32:	29:	25:	19
France.....	416:	194:	668:	549:	378:	219
Germany, West.....	368:	101:	582:	421:	297:	157
Italy.....	364:	148:	592:	454:	308:	271
Netherlands.....	122:	20:	224:	179:	134:	72
Norway.....	14:	1:	17:	14:	9:	10
Poland & Danzig.....	1/	89:	71:	228:	175:	0
Portugal.....	7:	12:	13:	25:	18:	15
Spain.....	135:	283:	66:	171:	160:	155
Sweden.....	50:	33:	103:	101:	67:	74
Switzerland.....	40:	11:	104:	99:	74:	63
United Kingdom.....	417:	202:	593:	371:	239:	185
Yugoslavia.....	83:	146:	48:	88:	42:	75
Other Europe.....	9:	3:	21:	8:	4:	2
Total Europe.....	2,218:	1,326:	3,410:	2,974:	2,105:	1,410
Australia.....	30:	39:	63:	49:	38:	53
Canada.....	297:	85:	309:	259:	154:	243
Chile.....	23:	2:	54:	51:	30:	11
Colombia.....	30:	20:	0:	0:	0:	0
Cuba.....	18:	9:	40:	2:	2:	0
Ethiopia.....	6:	0:	15:	4:	4:	9
Hong Kong.....	8:	123:	276:	219:	123:	58
India.....	246:	77:	431:	599:	344:	24
Indonesia.....	18:	16:	52:	36:	35:	33
Israel.....	12:	12:	18:	9:	5:	3
Japan.....	837:	521:	1,755:	1,746:	1,037:	667
Korea, Republic of.....	76:	219:	270:	195:	108:	158
Morocco.....	8:	10:	11:	9:	6:	10
Philippines.....	9:	93:	126:	149:	90:	67
South Africa, Rep. of.....	6:	14:	44:	51:	35:	37
Taiwan (Formosa).....	84:	178:	203:	176:	89:	106
Thailand.....	1:	1/	20:	23:	8:	18
Uruguay.....	2:	21:	32:	18:	8:	10
Venezuela.....	3:	0:	0:	1/	1/	16
Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia 2/.....	14:	1/	10:	26:	24:	26
Other countries.....	31:	24:	43:	37:	23:	26
Total.....	3,977:	2,789:	7,182:	6,632:	4,268:	2,985

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Indochina prior to 1958.

Compiled by Cotton Division, FAS, from Bureau of Census records.

Exports are expected to continue well below the 1960-61 rate as the current season progresses, with the 1961-62 season total estimated at around 5 million bales. This estimate compares with last season's total of 6.6 million bales, and annual average shipments of slightly under 6 million in the past 5 seasons. Registrations for export under the current payment-in-kind program amounted to 3,995,000 bales through April 13, compared with 6,026,000 on about the same date last season.

Exports in February amounted to 396,000 bales, compared with 382,000 bales in January, and 845,000 in February 1961.

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